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THE WEEK.

Monday, 19th May.

THE *Pioneer* says:—'The question recently put to Lord Cross, regarding misgovernment in the Indore State, was, no doubt, founded on old accounts of the Maharajah Holkar's doings, for nothing has recently occurred to call for special notice on the part of the Government of India. The Maharajah on the contrary has been on his best behaviour for some time past, having probably taken to heart the remarks made concerning him in the Central India Agency Report for 1888-89, which were not favourable to his administration. His action in discharging from State-employment his uncle Sri Kashi Rao Holkar for aiding and abetting Tantia Bhil was certainly commendable, and generally he has been endeavouring to set his house in order.' We are glad that the Maharaja is reforming his Administration.

EMERSON on Newspaper reading:—Newspapers have done much to abbreviate expression, and so to improve style. They are to occupy during your generation a large share of attention. And the most studious and engaged man can neglect them only at his cost. But have little to do with them. Learn how to get their best, too, without their getting yours. Do not read them when the mind is creative. And do not read them thoroughly, column by column. Remember they are made for everybody, and don't try to get what isn't meant for you. The miscellany, for instance, should not receive your attention. There is a great secret in knowing what to keep out of the mind as well as what to put in. And, even if you find yourself interested in the selections, you cannot use them, because the original source is not of reference. You can't quote from a newspaper. Like some insects, it died the day it was born. The genuine news is what you want, and practise quick searches for it. Give yourself only so many minutes for the paper. Then you will learn to avoid the premature reports and anticipations, and the stuff put in for people who have nothing to drink.' Emerson is wise. Newspapers know how to bite.

THE question as to who was the author of the famous indemnity promised to the Mamlatdars appears to be exciting some interest at Bombay. The *Times of India* writes:—"Lord Reay has departed without relieving the general curiosity as to what particular person incited him to offer the indemnity. None of the official papers, not even Sir Raymond West's elaborate Minute, enable the historian to answer this question. It is known that the Crown lawyers were not consulted beforehand. But whether the suggester of the famous document was the Hon. Mr. Naylor or Mr. Ommanney, or Mr. Pendse or Mr. Bhimbhai, is as much a matter of conjecture as what song the Sirens sang, or what name Achilles used when he hid himself among women. * * It would be a graceful concluding act, if Lord Reay from his place in Parliament or in a leisurely memoire would reveal the authorship of the document which marks a constitutional conflict, and is indeed the principal incident of his Indian career." It is no matter who induced Lord Reay to offer the indemnity. It is enough that the pledge was broken.

SIR JOHN GORST has many interesting stories to tell of his visit to Berlin; not the least interesting is a conversation the Emperor had with him respecting the *Punch* cartoons. 'It was during the week of the publication of the famous cartoon showing Bismarck quitting the ship of State with the Emperor looking over the bulwarks as they dropped the pilot. "A capital picture that in *Punch*," said the Emperor. Sir John, who had just got his *Punch*, and was much impressed by the cartoon, felt in a state of horrible embarrassment. The picture, to put it in the mildest way, did not extol the position of the Emperor. Whilst the courtly Under-Secretary was thinking what a man should say in such a circumstance, the Emperor went on—"It was so like Lord Randolph." Then Sir John perceived that His Majesty was thinking of the picture of the week before, representing Lord Randolph as a temperance orator, and was able with a light heart to join in the conversation.'

Tuesday, 20th May.

A "NATIVE OBSERVER" writes:—"Most assuredly I wish my countrymen well, but do not wish to be their leader. But I do wish to warn them against unsafe or dangerous leaders, well-meaning though they may be, or profess themselves to be." He proceeds to argue that the English Civil Servant is far more practically acquainted with India, its affairs, its people, and the conditions of their welfare than the English-educated Native, and therefore much better fitted for the work of imperial administration, while the English-educated Native may be well fitted for local administration. "While there is so great a difference as I have shown in the vividness of ideas regarding things between an Englishman who directly observes and a Native who only reads books written in a foreign language, the latter is not only not conscious of this difference, but entertains the belief that he has a great superiority over the Englishman, because of his having been born in India. No wonder, then, that the views of the two materially differ, and the uneducated mass of the Indian population see and feel that the English Civil Servant's ideas regarding themselves are much nearer the truth than those of the merely book-read educated Native." Garrulity of old age.

THE phonograph has recently been exhibited and explained at Bombay and Madras. The *Madras Mail* says:—"The phonograph is not likely to be introduced into India for at least another eighteen months. One Company has secured the monopoly from Mr. Edison for all countries of the world except America, China, and Japan. This Company will sublet its interests or establish agencies. The phonographs will be hired out and not sold, the annual fee being about £10. At present some 500 machines are turned out by Mr. Edison in a week, but the demand for them is still larger, and will be so for some time to come."

WHAT is an Animal?—In the Court of the Howrah Bench, a Mahommedan was charged, at the instance of the Howrah Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, under Section 1 of Act I. of 1869 (B. C.) The complainant on oath said that he saw the accused carrying birds (*tiya*) produced in Court in a closed basket, numbering about 150. He admitted that these birds are caught while wild, are brought home by the dealers, and kept by them for some days, and then sent to market. The sole question that arises for decision in this case is whether the birds come under the head of "animals as defined in the Act." The Act defines "animal" as follows:—"The word 'animal' shall be taken to mean any domestic or tamed quadruped, or any domestic or tamed bird." The Bench observed that this defect in the law narrowly limiting the operation of the Act has been recently removed, so far as the Imperial Legislature is concerned, by the passing of Act XI of 1890 of the Supreme Council, an Act which is intended gradually to replace all the local enactments on the subject: it was intended in the Bill to include all birds under the head of animals. The Select Committee on the Bill decided, however, to include captured animals only. Had that Act been introduced here, the accused might have been convicted and punished. The Bench unwillingly acquitted the accused."

THE German Government has resolved to follow the example of France and Italy, and establish in London a chamber of commerce. The purpose of the chamber will be to furnish all requisite information as to British markets, the tendency of trade, railway rates, and matters of kindred character which are likely to be of service to German industry and commerce. According to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, the project has not the general approbation of the German Chambers of Commerce. Hamburg and Bremen notably protest against the new departure, as being unnecessary. It is the opinion of the traders, that there are so many German houses in England, and so many representatives of German firms visit the principal towns, that the new chamber can do little to extend the trade between the two nations.

THE Nawab of Rampore has offered to support a regiment of Cavalry and Infantry for the public service. The troops have been inspected, and favourably reported on. The offer is likely to be accepted by Government.

Wednesday, 21st May.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA thus writes about Sir Edwin Arnold, the eloquent poet and accomplished linguist: "He has stayed long enough at Tokio to learn Japanese, and has already addressed a Japanese audience in their vernacular. I remember another linguistic tournament of which Sir Edwin Arnold was the hero in the spring of 1886. I chanced to meet him at Colombo in Ceylon, on my way from Australia to India while he was on his way from India home. Immediately and affectionately did we foregather, and one evening we went to a grand sacerdotal function of a Buddhist temple somewhere in the outskirts of the town. The High Priest of Adam's Peak was, I think, Pontifex Maximus on the occasion, and "bossed" the proceedings generally. He addressed and complimented the famous author of the "Light of Asia" in the Pali language, after which the devout and cocoanut-oil-smelling congregation screeched joyous hymns in Singhli or Cingalese. Which is it? Then Sir Edwin had to reply. Of course, he had plenty of Arabic and Persian and Hindustani at his tongue's end; but those dialects were of no use at Colombo. So he began his reply in English, at which I was somewhat disappointed; but to my relief he wound up with a triumphant peroration in Sanskrit. Professor Max Muller wasn't in it. I wonder if the High Priest of Adam's Peak understood Sanskrit!' And we wonder whether the speaker's Sanskrit observed the rules of Panini.

THERE is a dentist on Broadway, New York, who calls himself "tooth transplanter." This gentleman's occupation is as ingenious as it is romantic. A pair of lovers will go to him who are about to be separated for some time. Side by side they sit with open mouths in the surgery while he draws out a small and sound molar from the young man's jaw, and then immediately draws out the largest and soundest from the young lady's. The dentist then quickly inserts the feminine tooth in the masculine gum and the masculine tooth in the feminine gum and in a day or so the two teeth are fixed as comfortably in their foster mouths as though they had grown there always. The tooth-transplanter's charges are a little high, and sometimes he called upon to undo his own work. He has an amusing story to tell. Last October a fine dashing young fellow about to join his cavalry regiment on the frontier, came with his sweetheart, a lovely little blonde, and requested to have their teeth transplanted. The job did not take long, although there was some little difficulty in drawing a tooth sufficiently small out of the officer's mouth to fit the girl's gum, and she suffered no little pain during the operation. She could not be induced to take another as she said it would spoil the romance. In February the young lady came again but alone and in tears. "She rushed at me," relates the dentist, "crying 'take it out, take it out; he is a wretch and has deceived me.' I recalled her face readily, but I insisted on hearing her story before removing her sweetheart's transplanted tooth." "And I was quite moved," continued the dentist, "by her recital of the infamous manner in which her cavalry lover had suddenly ceased corresponding with her and deliberately married the rich widow of an intemperate Lieutenant-Colonel. I took out that tooth, and advised her to write to her recalcitrant lover and insist upon her own tooth being restored to her. I hope he was well wrenched in the operation."

SIR HENRY JAMES's scheme for the constitution of a Court of Criminal Appeal includes the attendance of all the judges of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor, and of any judge who sat in the Court of trial where the case was heard. The Court in hearing and determining the appeal shall be constituted of not less than three and not more than seven judges. The determination of the appeal is to be settled by the opinion of the majority of the judges.

THE N. W. P. Government has ordered the publication of the following conviction for general information:—"The *Jalwa-i-Ezdi*, a vernacular newspaper, printed at Meerut, having, in its issue of the 2nd August 1889, published an advertisement for the sale of aphrodisiacs in obscene terms, the editor has been convicted under section 292, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10."

Thursday 22nd May.

AT a recent meeting of the Reichstag the German Emperor referring to foreign affairs, declared that his efforts were unceasingly directed to the continued maintenance of peace. His Majesty proceeded as follows:— "I am able to express my conviction as to the endeavours made to strengthen the confidence felt by all foreign governments in the security afforded by that policy which has been successful with the Emperor and his exalted allies. The nation recognizes its duty of protecting peace by cultivating alliances that are concluded for proposes of defence and by friendly relation existing with all Powers. Any displacement of the balance of power endangers the political equilibrium; consequently the guarantee which it affords for the success of a policy directed to the maintenance of peace. Since the bases of our military constitution were settled, the military organizations of our neighbours have extended in an unforeseen measure. What was done by us in this respect was thus rendered inadequate, and in order to prevent the displacement of the whole situation to our disadvantage it was necessary to increase the peace effective and to strengthen the different arms, especially the field artillery."

REFERRING to a statement that Prince Bismarck has failed to obtain the same preponderance of influence in London as in Vienna, a Hamburg paper which now reflects his opinions says that the Prince's efforts never really had for their object more than the securing of the moral support of England's great naval power for the interests of the peace alliance, and especially on account of Italy.

AN Anglo-Chinese paper finds an analogy between the jury system in England and torture in the Flowery Land. The theory of Chinese justice is that without confession there can be no conviction, and a malefactor possessed of ordinary resolution might therefore escape the meet punishment of his crime merely by reiterated denial. Just as in England the interposition of a jury is necessary between Judge and prisoner, so in China the evidence of outside witnesses must be supplemented by the confession of the accused. What was originally thought to guard against was the corruption of the Bench; the Chinese take into consideration besides the possible subornation of witnesses. Each device is in its way a reflection on the national probity. It may be necessary in China to immolate a few victims in order to carry out the law, but the laws and statutes of the Dynasty cannot be altered without a revolution.

IT is proposed to hold an Agricultural Congress early in September in connection with the Vienna Agricultural Exhibition, and all foreign countries have been invited to send delegates. Debates will be held in French and German, and the discussions will include many questions relating to the veterinary art, fruit culture, tobacco and the silkworm, sugar making, dairy framing, forest management, and agrarian legislation and policy. Owing, however, to the fact that an Agricultural Conference will be held in Simla in October next it is extremely doubtful whether any representatives will go from India.

Indian Engineering says:—"The prolongation of the Railway to Kandahar is only a question of time. When the old and not altogether unnatural dread of ulterior designs on the part of the Government of India has given way, under the mellowing influence of a largess of twenty-five lacs, paid annually during a long period and the abstention from any intermeddling in their domestic affairs, the Afghans will take as kindly to Railway as the people of India have done, and the slow and costly camel will be superseded by the iron horse, to the great advantage of Afghan as well as of Indian trade."

A NOVEL question has arisen in the District of Murshidabad, whether scholarships, awarded to the University students, are amenable to the Income-tax. Here is a case in point. Babu Ramendra Sunder Trivedi, M. A., an inhabitant of the District of Murshidabad, obtained the Prem Chand Roy Chand Scholarship last year. The Magistrate of the District assessed the recipient of this scholarship under the Income-tax rules. Badu Ramendra Sunder made an appeal to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division against this assessment. It was urged on his behalf that scholarships should be considered as "charity," and the Presidency Commissioner has passed an order, exempting the scholarship-holder from assessment. But do scholarships come under the head 'charity'? Are scholarship-holders charity boys? The Presidency Commssioner should have assigned some other ground for the exemption.

THE Sanitary Commissioner points out that revaccination should invariably be performed, after the attainment of puberty. Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination are requested not to lose sight of this fact.

Friday, 23rd May.

THE mail train between Bangalore and Puna on the Southern Maharatta Railway was blown over by a storm on Thursday before last at a point 22 miles from Belgaum. The force of the hurricane was so great that the whole train was capsized except the engine and the rear break. A large number of persons were in the train, but fortunately only about a dozen were injured.

IT appears that while the old foundations of the London Buildings, where the Home and the other Secretariats of the Government of India were formerly located, were being removed, a large number of dry wells were found. A local comtemporary thinks that at the time they were filled from the *nullah* which ran up from the Hughly on the line of Hastings' Street' and to the north of which was the Mahomedan burial ground that is now represented by the churchyard of St. John's. In one spot the workmen unearthed four baskets containing a quantity of unused English clay pipes of the churchwarden kind. Most of them were broken, but several were intact. They bore no markers' name, and four have been sent to the India Office as curiosities.

THE following Bombay Government Resolution has been issued regarding the Lepers' Home:—His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting, on the conditions specified, the munificent offer made by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, *Bart*, of the sum of one lac of rupees for the construction of a new Home for Lepers, and to direct that the thanks of Government be conveyed to that gentleman for this additional benefaction on his part in the interests of suffering humanity. As regards the condition that the Home should be equipped and permanently maintained by those who are responsible by law for the maintenance and equipment of such institutions, the Municipality of Bombay has, in its Resolution of the 13th March last, stated that though the Corporation will be ready to undertake those duties with regard to the maintenance of the Leper Asylum which devolve upon them under the Municipal Act, they venture to express the hope that Government may see its way towards making a substantial contribution to the expenses of the institution. Sir. Dinshaw Maneckji Petit should be informed of this Resolution, and it should at the same time be intimated to him that the extent of the contributiou to be made by Government towards the maintenance of the institution will be a matter for future consideration.

THE Government Resolution on the Amritsar Police oppression case is out. The gist of it is that Mr. Warburton's procedure was illegal, but apparently a severe reprimand is thought to be sufficient to meet the ends of justice, probably in consideration of his past services. The matter of Mr. Warburton's indebtedness is, however, under consideration,

MR. DIGBY, in a letter to the Madras Congress Committee, says that Mr. Bradlaugh, in acknowledging receipt of their petition, wished him to say that it gave him great pleasure to present the petition, recognizing as he did the most admirable manner in which the Committee had been working. He sends them his personal regards and good wishes to all reformers.

IN modification of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices published in the Home Department Resolution No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that these rules shall not apply to the office of the Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments attached to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon General with the Government of India.

AT the beginning of the present year, the four Inns of Court made a new regulation, by which solicitors of more than five years' standing may be called to the Bar without keeping any terms, but on giving twelve months notice of their intention to be called. It is said that this notice has now been given in quite a large number of cases, and that in the first term of next year, over thirty solicitors will be called to the Bar by the various Inns. Lincoln's Inn alone will call fourteen. The question of the admission to circuit messes of barristers whose names still remain in solicitors firms as part of the firms' titles has been adjourned—with the evident object of trusting to time for a chance solution. Some members of the Bar strongly oppose the admission of such gentlemen to the privileges of circuit messthe; but they are believed to have to give way eventually.

Saturday 24th May.

SPEAKING of the Kashmere Railway Scheme the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—'Some of our contemporaries, we note, are inclined to depreciate our information regarding the Kashmere Railway scheme, and to affirm that the affair is still *in nubibus*. They are, however, mistaken; for there is a very definite scheme under consideration; and the following further statistics with regard to it may be interesting. The proposed capital is 300 lakhs, and in order to pay the shareholders 4 per cent., the nett profits would have to be 12 lakhs. Now, the shareholders would, in the first place, get 2 per cent., or 6 lakhs, certain; because this would be jointly guaranteed by the Government of India and the Kashmere State. Further, General de Bourbel has estimated the traffic returns at 20 lakhs, and in order to pay the shareholders the other half of the requisite 12 lakhs, the gross earnings would only have to be 13½ lakhs, because the N.-W. Railway would work the line at 55 per cent. of the gross earnings, to cover working expenses. In other words, 45 per cent. of any money taken would go to the shareholders, even if the railway were worked at a loss. This, however, is extremely improbable, and in any case it would be the concern of the N.-W. Railway. On the other hand, it is reasonably safe to suppose that the Railway will take 13½ lakhs, considering that the estimate is 20 lakhs. There is every probability, therefore, of its paying 4 per cent to the shareholders—whose actual guarantee is 2 per cent. interest, *plus* 45 per cent. of all money taken by the Railway, until the shareholders get 4½ per cent. interest.'

In the American Senate Senator Plumb introduced a Bill for the purchase of silver by notes for use as lawful money. Rumours are current that President Harrison will not approve of the Silver Bill if Congress should pass it, and it is therefore considered probable that no legislation regarding silver will be passed during the present Congress.

A TELEGRAM to the *Daily News* from Washington says that there is a growing sentiment among the Republicans against the free coinage of silver.

The *National Zeitung* has received a letter which professes to throw some light on the relations between Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha. According to this account, Emin, when Mr. Stanley repeatedly urged him to return, answered, "you only want to take me to Europe to exhibit me like a rare animal in the Zoological Gardens; but I will not consent to it." The *National Zeituny* says that this was one of the reasons why Emin did not come to Europe, but entered the service of Germany, though the English offered him four times as much money.

CAPTAIN TEMPLE is to have charge of the census in Burmah, which is likely to prove the most difficult field of operations. Captain Temple being engaged for the present in connection with the drafting of the new Cantonment Rules, Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner in general charge, has gone to Rangoon for a couple of months' work in preparing the way for the counting of heads.

THE political outlook of Europe has become very gloomy within the last fortnight. Parliamentary business is not exactly at standstill, but the Government are not making the headway which they could wish. The Opposition is in just that state of uncertainty as to its own fortunes which makes it desperate, and every artifice permitted by the rules of the House will be resorted to in the hope of wearing out the patience and the energy of the Unionists. The friends of temperance, headed by Mr. Caine, are determined, if possible, to defeat the Government proposals for compensating publicans whose licenses are called in, and the noise they are making, taken in conjunction with Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Land Purchase Bill, has given the Separatists hope that the Unionists are on the eve of going to pieces. That this is not the case was clearly demonstrated by Mr. Chamberlain, at Oxford, on Wednesday. At the same time, Mr. Chamberlain takes a somewhat depressing view of the situation, and says obstruction must be overcome by the adoption of one of two alternatives:—Either Mr. Balfour must drop material portions of his Bill or the discussion on the Bill must be brought to an end by the closure.

RUSSIA apprehends that England will soon combine with China, and try to weaken the power of the Czar in Central Asia.

THE extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Budge-Budge, which was opened for goods traffic on the 1st instant and closed four days afterwards, as there was no traffic available at the rates of freight demanded, will be re-opened for passenger traffic only from Monday, two trains being run in each direction.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

MR. JAMES BRYCE'S "IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA."

MR. JAMES BRYCE, M. P., it may be remembered, held the important post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. He was, we believe, offered the Legal Membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council some years ago in succession to Mr. Whitley Stokes; and it was on his declining the offer that Mr. Ilbert was selected for the office. In the cold weather of 1888-89 Mr. Bryce visited India for the benefit of his health. It is a matter for deep regret that during his Indian tour he placed himself entirely under the guidance of his Anglo-Indian hosts and imbibed their narrow and illiberal views on Indian questions generally. Mr. Bryce recently delivered an address on "Impressions of India" under the auspices of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce. Speaking before a body of merchants Mr. Bryce dealt chiefly with matters commercial., which do not possess much interest for the general reader. But his views on some of the points discussed by him demand more than a passing notice.

It appears that Mr. Bryce has formed a very high opinion of the resources of India. In speaking of the prospects of an increase of England's trade with this country, he pointed out that at present India exported far more than she imported in value; and that three years ago the exports from India exceeded the imports into the country by about 17 crores of rupees. If Mr. Bryce had before him the statistics for the past official year which ended on the 31st of March last, he would have found the exports from India amounted in value to 100 crores and the imports into the country to 66½ crores; or in other words, the exports exceeded the imports by about 34 crores or double the sum mentioned by Mr. Bryce. It would have been interesting to know what he thinks of this economic effects of the present foreign trade of India, having regard to the fact that she receives back much less in imports than what she sends out in exports. The average Anglo-Indian looks upon it as a sign of the growing prosperity of India under British rule; but our distinguished countryman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who has for years made the economic condition of India his special study, regards it as a heavy drain and as one of the main causes of the impoverishment of the country. Mr. Bryce, however, did not condescend to discuss this important point. He laid special stress on the fact that India is an absolutely free trade country and that in some respects it is more a free trade country than Great Britain. This is perfectly true. England, the great apostle of free trade, levies a large amount of revenue by means of import duties; but the Indian import duties which were very light and which the country could not spare, have been abolished in the interests of British manufacturers and merchants. As India has no voice in the management of her finances, she was obliged to accept the policy dictated to her. It is worthy of note that in Mr. Bryce's opinion there is no immediate fear of India competing with England in the production of the finer kinds of manufactured goods. He said:—"The Indian manufacturers had one great advantage—if it was an advantage—over ours, and that was that they got labour comparatively cheaper. On the other hand, they had disadvantage as compared with this country. The comparatively unskilled labour of these very poorly-paid persons was less capable of producing finer articles than the labour of the more civilised and cultivated artisans of this country, *and so far the Indian mills were only turning out comparatively rough articles.* It was, of course, possible that by degrees the labour might become more skilled, and it was to be hoped, as it became more skilled wages would rise and the condition of the labourers would become better than it was just now." It will thus be seen that even now the productions from the Indian mills are confined to *comparatively rough articles,* and this will continue to be the cause for many years to come. Yet the import duties which were levied on the finer kinds of cotton goods and which, therefore, were not at all protective, were repealed eight years ago by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring—a measure which would have permanently crippled the finances of the Empire, had not the "odious" Income-tax been re-imposed to fill the gap caused by the remission of the import duties. Mr. Bryce indirectly supports the view we have always maintained that the cotton duties which were swept away in 1882 did not operate as a protection to the home industry.

While in India Mr. Bryce seems to have been at much pains to make himself acquainted with the financial condition of the country. He rightly holds that the bulk of the population in India are so exceedingly poor that it is impossible to push taxation beyond a certain point. He should have added that in the opinion of the best judges, the extreme limit of taxation has been reached. We regret to observe that a sensible man like Mr. Bryce should, without thoroughly studying the question, have arrived at the conclusion that the Indian railways are fairly remunerative, and that the irrigation works are to a large extent remunerative. If he had carefully examined the financial results of the so-called reproductive public works, he would have found that from the beginning the railways have cost the Indian tax-payer two crores of rupees per annum; and that with the exception of Sind which is a rainless province and the Godavery and Krishna Canals in Madras, which have been constructed under specially favourable conditions, the only irrigation works that show a clean balance-sheet are those which had for their basis the works of Native rulers, and which are restored by British agency at an expenditure which represents nothing like their real cost. Referring to the enormous military expenditure of the last few years, Mr. Bryce did not hesitate to express his belief that a great deal had been unnecessary and a great deal of it had been wasted. He remarked:—"There were matters on which the opinion of a Civilian was of comparatively little value, but it was an opinion he had learned from military men themselves, many of them thinking that a good deal of the expenditure might have been dispensed with. Unfortunately there was no prospect that this expenditure would diminish, and he believed the chief danger in India at present arose from the constant tendency of the military authorities to go on spending. There was no proper control over them. The country must be defended; at the same time they knew from their own experience at home, that they could not always trust even military professional opinion; that military professional opinion in many cases had forced us to undergo enormous expenditure which had afterwards turned out to be altogether needless." Well, if this has been the case in England the tax-payer has a voice in the expenditure of the money levied from him and can make himself heard; the less we speak of what has occured in India where he is absolutely dumb and helpless, the better. Of course, the country must be defended; but even for this paramount object our rulers as trustees of the public revenues are not justified in incurring any expenditure which is not really indispensable. Mr. Bryce observed:—"Nothing more impressed him in India than the desirability of bringing Indian finance under more efficient control—partly under the control of Indian public opinion and partly under the control of public opinion at home. Too free a hand was now given to the military advisers of the Indian Government, and there ought to be some authority before which they ought to go and prove that which they desired was really indispensable." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted. The late lamented Professor Fawcett has conclusively shown that in order permanently to place the finances of India on a sound basis it will be necessary to effect some important changes in her present system of financial administration. It is notorious that when the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, many safeguards for economy were swept away, and the substitutes which took their place have proved to be comparatively ineffective. The Government of India is at the present time mainly controlled by the Act of 1858. It was generally believed when the Act was passed that to the members of the Secretary of State's Council had been entrusted the duty of controlling expenditure. But when the Duke of Argyll was at the head of the India Office, his Grace held a different view from that which had been held by some of his predecessors as to the functions to be exercised by the Council. The Duke considered that they were rather a consultative than a controlling body, and this view was upheld by Lord Hatherley, who at that time was Lord Chancellor. As a matter of fact, there is no real control over Indian finances. All sensible and right-minded persons will agree with Mr. Fawcett that there is little hope of effecting any substantial and permanent improvement in the finances of India unless some more adequate financial control is provided than that which is furnished by the present system of administration.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY PURCHASE BILL.

WE noticed in a recent issue the debate to which the motion for the second reading of the South Indian Railway Purchase Bill gave rise in the House of Commons. When the House went into Committee on this Bill, Sir George Campbell asked for information as to the proposed purchase, and condemned the system of guaranteeing Indian railways. The reader may remember that the Bill gives power to the Secretary of State for India in Council to raise 5¼ millions sterling for the purchase of the South Indian Railway and for the redemption of debentures issued by the Company. Sir George Campbell moved to reduce the sum mentioned in the Bill by £500,000, as he understood that the railway was to be taken over at a premium of 30 per cent. Sir John Gorst in replying to the observations of Sir George, urged that the Railway had been guaranteed years ago, and that it was now too late to discuss the propriety of such a course. Sir John continued:—"Such guarantee was a legacy from our forefathers, but, if necessary, he could show that the management originally made was not an unwise or extravagant one. The Government of India, under that arrangement, was bound to pay the guaranteed interest to the share-holders and debenture-holders, amounting in all to £196,735, and power was taken under this Bill to purchase the whole undertaking. It was the duty of the Secretary of State to consider whether it was in the interest of the taxpayers of India to purchase the railway or not. The price was settled in the contract made in 1873. It was a sum equal to the amount of the value of the shares and stock of the Company calculated according to the mean market value in London of such shares and stock during the three years immediately preceding the giving of notice to buy. In the present case the notice was given in March. The Secretary of State considered whether it would be for the benefit of the taxpayers of India to buy the Railway at the price. He presumed they could borrow money at 3 per cent. at par if the House could allow the Secretary of State to go into the English market. The sum that was to be paid was £5,267,566 and then the line would become the property of the Government of India. The interest at 3 per cent upon that sum could be £159,922. The total annual saving to the taxpayers of India from the time when the transaction was completed would be £36,813." As we said, in noticing the debate on the second reading of the Bill, the transaction to which it relates is not a scandalous job of the kind that was perpetrated on the occasion of the purchase of the works of the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Cannal Company. But we cannot forget that the South India Railway has from the beginning been a "losing concern." It has hardly paid more than 3 per cent on its capital outlay, while the Government of India had guaranteed 5 per cent. Why the Government should have guaranteed an undertaking which was not sure to prove remunerative or why it should have agreed to purchase such a "losing concern" at a premium of 30 per cent, we are entirely at a loss to understand. However great may be the advantages of extending Railways and

rrigation works in India it cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the financial results of their undertakings are most uncertain, and have proved to be in many instances most disastrous.

Sir John Gorst was followed by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who had taken a prominent part in the debate on the second reading of the Bill. He observed :—"If hon'ble members had time he would like them to examine for themselves the figures which appeared in the accounts furnished by the Indian authorities. They would find that no two accounts furnished to the House of Commons were in accord with each other. The figures in every branch of Indian finance were not only unsatisfactory, but absolutely misleading. With regard to the loss by exchange, those railway accounts were so manipulated that it was almost impossible to produce any result from their evidence. On a former occasion he said that the accounts of those railways were cooked. He quoted on this point the authority of the *Times* in our last article reviewing this question of the guaranteed railways, including the South Indian Railway, in which it was stated that the State lines had always been known to be unprofitable as commercial undertakings, however defensible for military reasons." We must admit that there is a good deal of truth in these observations. The tabulated returns prepared by the Railway department of the Indian Government exhibit the financial position of Indian Railways much more favourably than is really the case. The simple truth is that the railway system of India as a whole is a good deal less flourishing than the official reports represent it to be ; and if a few paying lines were left out of the calculation the result would be unquestionably bad. As a matter of fact, there are only four of the old guaranteed lines, which have brought surplus profits to the State. These are the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Penin-sular Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway. The earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. As to the South Indian Railway, Mr. O'Connor pointed out that it was stated in the Finance and Revenue Accounts that from its opening in 1881 it had caused the Government a loss of Rx. 1,917,313. But the Railway report puts down the loss at £1,948,000 sterling. These two accounts, Mr. O'Connor pertinently observed, were therefore absolutely irreconcilable, and he naturally inquired what the exact figures were, and whether it was rupees or pounds sterling that the Government proceeded upon. He continued :—"The Government said that they would economise to the extent of £36,000 a year by raising this money. He demurred to that statement, which he believed to be based on a fallacy. Taking the accounts of 1888, he thought it was clear that the Government did not require anything like £5,000,000 to meet the liabilities, but that £1,750,000 was amply adequate in order to secure an annual income adequate to meet liabilities. It appeared to him, before, that the proposal of the Government was an unwise one." We must admit that in this particular case the Government has rightly decided to purchase the South Indian Railway. Its traffic both in goods and passengers has been increasing during the last five or six years, and there is a reasonable probability that the line will pay its way in a few years more.

BHOT BAGAN.

THE well-known proverb about "Eyes and no Eyes" has been forcibly illustrated of late in connection with a discovery in the environments of Calcutta which ought to lend additional zest to the researches of our antiquarians. In one of its recent issues the *Englishman* informed its readers "that investigations have been made as to the origin of a Buddhist monastery at Howrah near the Goosery Cotton Mill, which seems to date as far back as to the time of Warren Hastings." The investigations referred to have been made by our well-known townsman Babu Gourdas Bysak, who not long ago read before the Asiatic Society, a paper about a Buddhist Monastery in the neighbourhood of Howrah which has been published in the last number of the Society's journal, and afforded materials for the frame of *English-man's* paragraph mentioned above, though our contemporary has not had the grace to acknowledge it. The good people of Ghusari and their visitors passed and repassed the striking pile of buildings not far from their public *ghat* to which they attached no more historic interest than to the much used steps of the *ghat* itself. Babu Gourdas Bysak's researches show with the unquestionable testimony of documents that the *Bhot Bagan math* is no relic of the pristine Buddhistic glory of the past, but of a subsequent time when Buddhism was on its wane in Lower Bengal—if indeed it ever acquired anything like ascendency in these parts,—and British power and British statesmanship were beginning to make themselves felt beyond the precincts of the Maharatha ditch. The policy of war which has been approved of in modern times in connection with Tibetan affairs was not in vogue when keen and farseeing statesmen like Warren Hastings ruled in India ; and so early as 1778 and 1782, a Hindu ascetic, named Puran Gir Gosain, and a Buddhist Pontiff, conjointly, but by two sets of grants, one in the name of each, received about 150 bigahs of land on the river side opposite Calcutta which constituted the area of Bhot Bagan. Thanks to the forbearence of our revenue-officers the grant is still unmolested, and if there be any chance of future interference, the evil will be minimised at all events by the publication for the first time by Babu Gourdas Bysak of four Persian *sanads*, evidencing the above facts, which have been by his influence and exertion presented to the Society.

Babu Gourdas in his paper gives an interesting sketch of the events that led the Tashi Lama, then the Regent in Tibet and the guardian of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa, to send a deputation to Warren Hastings in 1774. The deputation was favourably received, and an opportunity was found for the extension of British intercourse with the trans-Himalyan regions. A treaty of peace was accordingly entered into and ratified between the Governments of Bengal and Bhutan, on the 25th of April, 1774. By the different articles of this treaty it was, among other things, agreed that the English would relinquish the Deb Raja's possessions acquired by conquest ; that they would deliver up the Kuch Behar Raja Dhwajendra Narayan and his brother Devan Deo who had been taken away as prisoners of war ; that the Bhutanese Mahants should have their former privilege of duty-free trade, and allowed to visit Rangpur annually ; that the Bhutanese should not cause incursions into the country, nor molest the subjects of the Company ; whatever Sannyasis were considered by the English as enemies, the Dab Raja should not allow them to take shelter in any part of the districts now given up, nor permit them to enter into the Honourable Company's territories or into any part of his. This treaty having been concluded in the interest of Kuch Behar and the Company on the one hand, and in that of Bhutan on the other, whereby the Lama's intercession was completely respected, Warren Hastings' mind was turned upon commercial schemes, which were not a little matured at the sight of the presents which the Lama had sent by his deputation. He conceived the idea of sending a mission to the Lama in Tibet, and accordingly forwarded a letter to him, proposing, among other things, a treaty of amity and commerce between the Bengal and Tibetan states, and entrusted it to a deputation composed of Mr. George Bogle, servant of the Company, and Dr. Hamilton, with Puran Gir Gosain, as their 'sincere and faithful friend. This is the first of a series of missions which Hastings successively sent to the *cis*-and *trans*-nivean states on the frontier heights, and it is from among the incidents of this initial deputation that the main facts which led to the grant of the *sanads*, the foundation of the Bhot Mandir, are to be gleaned. In this mission as well as in the second attempted embassy to Tibet under Mr. Bogle in 1779, in the third, under Captain Turner in 1783, and in the last, under Puran Gir Gosain by himself, just at the closing period of the same statesman's career in 1785, are to be sought all the important services that the great Gosain rendered to the British Government, and the conspicuous traits of his remarkable character, and some portions of the concluding history of the Bhot Bagan down to the period of the chivalrous Gosain's tragic end. The communication of the Lama stirred the fertile brain of Warran Hastings, to conceive a consummate policy of peace and friendship with the Tibetan chief, believed to be an incarnation of Buddha himself. By this policy he aimed at the commercial prosperity of Bengal. Through two successive missions to Tibet, and four to Bhutan, he succeeded, in some respects, to re establish the old trade routes, and re-open, in a partial way, that active commercial intercourse which had subsisted and prevailed, from before the Mahommedan rule, between the plateau of Tibet and the plains of Bengal through the passes of Nepal, Bhutan and other channels, but which were sadly interrupted and checked by diverse causes, which Babu Gourdas Bysak goes on to describe in a graphic style. At the commencement of 1785 Warren Hastings appointed Puran Gir Gosain as his diplomatic agent at the Tibetan court, and strangely enough with all display of arms and force the British Government has not since been able to send a mission to that land of mystery. The probable secret of the success of Hastings was that if Puran Gir was his diplomatic emissary in the Tibetan Court, he was the Lama's religious emissary on the banks of the Ganges, and the British rulers with their wise toleration in religious affairs did their best to help the Lama's cherished hopes for the revival of Budhism in the Gangetic valley.

The reason assigned by the Lama for his fondness for Bengal was that "although in the different periods of his reviviscence he had chosen many regions for the places of his brith, yet Bengal was the only country in which he had been born twice ; for which reason," he said, "he had a predilection for it beyond any other, and was desirous of making it a place of his abode, apparently esteeming the sanctity of the river Ganges, as a consideration of inferior importance." The regeneration of the Lama is said to have taken place, in times of remote antiquity, near the site of the ancient and ruined city of Gour, and all those places held in veneration by the Hindoos, as Gya, Benares, and Allahabad, are equally objects of veneration to a votary of the Buddha. Hastings honored these 'superstitious ideas" and the result was the establishment of the Bhot Bagan Math as we have seen above.

We regret that we are unable to follow the interesting sketch which ends in the tragic death of Puran Gir in his math at the hand of dacoits. He was a linguist, an ascetic, a traveller and a merchant, and the first and only ambassador of the Tashi Lama sent to Bengal. His biographer thinks "that had this Gosain's life been prolonged, he would have succeeded with officers like Bogle, Turner and Hodgson, to open that desirable commercial intercourse, between the Himalayan States generally, and specially the commerce-promoting, peace-loving and peace-and-knowledge-seeking Tibet, on the one hand, and the Indian Provinces on the other," and saved that trouble, expense, and waste of energy which our Government, under one policy or other, is, up to this time, undergoing to attain that great object.

THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

THE telegrams sent from England, regarding the Congress campaign now being conducted there, show that the British public is evincing a lively interest in Indian affairs. Successful meetings have been held in different parts of England, and great enthusiasm prevailed in all of them. The other day a debate took place at the Oxford Union, which was crowded, many ladies being present in the galleries. The telegram says :—"Mr. Eardly Norton moved that the House views with regret the non-recognition of the elective principle in the India Councils Bill, arguing from Imperial and European unofficial standpoints. Mr. Galbraith and Lord Hugh Cecil opposed the motion, the latter saying that England had too much of representative Government already. Messrs. Cotton, Magee, and others spoke in support of the motion. Babu Surendranath Banerjee pointed out what the Congress really wanted. Social questions, he said, were stimulated by political activity. Politically, educationally, and socially, India needed such reforms as were urged by

the Congress, and the question was above a party one. Mr. Banerjee's remarks were much applauded, and the motion was carried by a majority of sixty." Anything about a large central meeting in London, as was contemplated some time ago, is not yet known. Perhaps the organisers of these demonstrations are awaiting the arrival of other members of the deputation before coming to any decision. The best meeting is said to have been held at Plymouth. We rejoice that the delegates are warmly received every where they go. It is indeed surprising that no active opposition has been experienced in any of the towns visited, not excepting Cardiff. In Cardiff the inhabitants would have had special opportunities of learning what there was to be said on the other side of the question. A letter favourable to the Congress agitation written by Sir Charles Dilke, is being extensively circulated. In apologising for his absence from a meeting at the Fulham Liberal Club, Sir Charles is said to have written :—"Had I been present, I should not, perhaps, have been able in some matters to go as far as the distinguished orators who will address you; but on their main point I should probably have been in agreement with them, inasmuch as, in my opinion, the permanency of the connexion between India and Great Britain can only be assured by a gradual development among the various peoples who inhabit India of the representative principle. I do not think that there is any likelihood that any of us will live to see the day when the people of India generally will be acquainted with any one single language, or be able with advantage to meet in one common representative assembly unless it were one constituted upon a federal plan; but I am convinced that even now in the various provinces of India those representative institutions which have already produced, as applied to municipalities, excellent results, may wisely be extended. In many other matters, such as the general occupation of the judicial service and of most of the public services by natives, I am in full accord with the proposals of that excellent body, the Congress, represented by the delegates who will attend your meeting." A rumour, on the other hand, is afloat to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain, who at one time was understood to be in sympathy with our aspirations, is now resolutely opposed to the demands of the National Congress. If Mr. Chamberlain's attitude is correctly described, the delegates are showing a certain amount of courage in venturing to call meetings in Birmingham. In Parliamentary circles, it is now considered doubtful whether the Government will be able to proceed with Lord Cross's Bill this session, however desirous they may be of passing the measure. A little delay will not matter much. We have waited long, and may wait a little longer. Let the British public thoroughly understand our position, and then we have every hope of justice being done to us.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE following gentlemen have been appointed by the Calcutta University to conduct the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination this year: Mr. J. H. Gilliland, M. A., in Mathematics; Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, M. B., F. R. A. S., F. S. R. Mixed Mathematics; Mr. F. Eliot, M. A., in Physical Science; and Dr. C. J. H. Warden in Chemistry.

RAI BAHADUR JAI PROKASH LAL, Dewan of the Maharajah of Dumraon, late member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate and President of the Independent Bench at Dumraon, has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

IT is announced that from the 1st instant all consignments of salt arriving and departing from Calcutta will be weighed by Kilby's patent steel yard scales, the Government having purchased the patent from the inventor. Large consignments of these scales have arrived in Calcutta and each scale has been tested at the Mint before being issued to the Customs office. The report of the Mint Master on the fifteen maunds scale—about the largest to be used by the Government—is that the deflection caused by even two tolahs is apparent, and that for salt weighment these steel yard scales are all that could be desired and will enable the work to be done expeditiously. We congratulate both the Government and Mr. Kilby on this satisfactory result.

THE recent gigantic frauds on the local Banks have implicated more persons than one, of whom, however, up to a few days ago only Solomon was known to the public. The preliminary proceedings in the Police Court against the Jew were continued and concluded on Friday, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate formally committed Solomon to take his trial at the ensuing sessions of the Calcutta High Court. Another person is now said to be implicated, and he turns out to be the cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The Presidency Magistrate has issued a warrant for his arrest the said warrant charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,62,876.

THE Board of Directors of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Society adopted the following resolution at a recent meeting with regard to the Congress question :—'Resolved that a petition be submitted to Parliament, pointing out that the system of double elections proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh, on behalf of the Indian National Congress for the appointment of representatives in the Indian Councils was one for which the country was not yet ripe, that it would practically result in extinguishing important and official minorities and be disastrous to the well-being of the country. Resolved also that, when the petition is ready, a telegram to this effect be sent to Parliament and copies of the petition be forwarded to members of both Houses who are known to be friendly disposed to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian communities.' At the annual general meeting of the Association, held last Wednesday, reference was made to the attitude taken up by the Association with respect to the National Congress demands for representative Government. Sir Henry Harrison went so far as to congratulate the Association on that attitude. And yet Sir Henry calls himself a friend of Local Self-Government.

IN the High Court last week a case of some importance to public companies was heard by a special Bench composed of the Hon. Justices Wilson and Piggot. Messrs. Evans and O' Kiniealy, instructed by Mr. Rose, of Messrs. Remfry and Rose, appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Woodroffe and Henderson, instructed by Mr. Robinson (of Messrs. Dignam, Robinson and Sparkes & Co.) appeared for the defendant. The case was instituted by Mr. W. H. Krall against Mr. J. H. Whymper for the purpose of ascertaining whether under the provisions of the Companies Act, the General Family Pension Fund should not be registered. On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the Society was not a society carried on for the purposes of gain within the meaning of the Companies Act; but Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant urged that the Association was in the nature of a Mutual Insurance Company with this qualification that the person or persons who were to be benefited were to be some person or persons other than the assurer. Their lordships took time to consider their judgment.

WE are glad to learn that Miss Bidhu Basini Bose, of the Fourth Year class in the Medical College, has gained the competitive prize, for the year, in clinical medicine.

THE Secretary of State's Despatch on the excise reform has been made public. It says:—"That the only practicable way of repressing intemperance among the drinking classes of India is to restrict opportunites for drinking, and to levy on intoxicants as high a revenue as may be possible without promoting smuggling" We hope that the agitation regarding excise reform will not end in smoke.

THE Provincial Governments are now considering a scheme laid before the India Office by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom for giving imperial protection to patents, designs and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.

A CONTEMPORARY learns from private sources that "Babu Rohinikanta Nag, a promising young student of the Calcutta Art Society, who lately proceeded to Rome to prosecute his studies there, has, on the recommendation of Chevalier Gallian, the Calcutta Consul General for Italy, been admitted as a pupil into the Royal Fine Art Academy at Rome. Babu Rohinikanta was received on presentation by Queen Margherita, who was most gracious, and said she trusted the young pupil would distinguish himself." Babu Rohinikanta writes :—"The Queen asked me questions in Italian, and I answered Her Majesty as best I could with my limited knowledge of that language. The Queen, however, speaks English very nicely, and is a very kind and amiable lady. I was also introduced to Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister of the King. I have seen all the principal places in Rome and am not surprized that Rome is the home of Fine Arts. The pointings and sculptures are magnificent and quite the wonders of the world."

THE last carters' strike must yet be fresh in the memory of our readers. It owed its origin to the attempt of the employers of labour carts to establish a cart agency. A bye-law has now been passed by the Municipal Commissioners and awaits Government sanction; it provides that every carter "shall give correct information about his own name age and residence, the name and residence of the owner, the place where the cart is ordinarily kept, and such other particulars necessary to establish his own identity and that of the owner of the cart, as he may be required by the Registering Officer to state at the time of each half-yearly registration. He must carry with him when plying for hire the cart license for the then current half-year, and produce it whenever required for the inspection of all Municipal and Police Officers and the hirer of the cart." We hope that this rule will give no cause of dissatisfaction to the carters.

THE Dum Dum murder case came again before the House of Commons. Sir George Campbell from his place in the House said:—"I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State has obtained or can obtain any report regarding the military aspects of the case in which a soldier named O'Hara and another were tried for the murder of a native, and the state of discipline disclosed at the trial in a cantonment in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, where a party of soldiers, after drinking in the canteen, broke out of barracks with their rifles and ammunition, and, after various outrages in search of drink, mortally wounded a native who failed to supply them; and, then after spending some hours of a fine moonlight night plundering liquor, firing rifles in a wanton way, and conducting themselves in a drunken and outrageous manner, impressed a cart, and in that conveyance openly came home by the high road and re-entered barrack; whether he has observed that neither at the time did the military authorities interfere, nor for weeks after was any thing done to indentify the soldiers, and when, later, in response to an offer by the magistrate of pardon and reward one of the soldiers testified against the others, his evidence was so uncorroborated that eventually the High Court acquitted and discharged the accused, and justice has altogether failed; and whether, in communicating with the military authorities the Secretary of State will inquire into the whole matter as a question of military discipline." Sir John Gorst replied that no such report had been received by the Secretary of State; but he promised that he would call for one from the Government of India. We have been sorely grieved to see the sad failure of justice in this case, which undoubtedly holds out a premium upon the slaughter of natives by Europeans of O'Hara's stamp. The blood of the murdered man is crying for justice.

THE report on the survey operations for a Railway from Mogulserai to Howrah will, it is said, reach Government within a month and a half; the exact alignment should first be decided upon before the troublesome question is revived as to what Company should be given the concession for the construction. The section from the Bengal-Nagpore line to Howrah by way of Midnapore would, it seems certain, be worth constructing at once. Connection would be made eventually with the East Coast Railway, so as to secure the carriage of pilgrims to and from Puree. The question of initial expense has to be weighed against the possibilities of remunerative working and the opening out of country which will yield something besides passenger traffic. One point which yet remains to be settled is what bridges and waterways will be required along the whole length of line, as accurate records of flood levels do not seem to be available. Observations in connection with the various rivers and smaller streams which would have to be crossed would be taken during the coming rains. The rival companies interested in it are awaiting with much interest the final reports now being prepared of the routes surveyed during the past cold weather.

FROM returns of the last B. A. examination, we find that 345 candidates passed the ordeal successfully, six of whom obtained honours in English in the first division and 53 in the second division. In the B. L. examination 33 passed in the first division and 223 in the second division.

TWO meetings of last week even of very dissimilar character deserve a passing notice. One of them was the anniversary of the Pinjrapole Society, and the other was the distribution of prizes for pigeon shooting—the one a halleluja in honor of humanity, and the other a feast for gratuitous cruelty. The Pinjrapole meeting was presided by Mr. Shewbux Bogla supported by a large contingent of the Jains of Burrabazar. There they recounted in modest language but with warm heart the services done to old, worn out, decrepit bullocks, and housing and feeding them—service to animals which in climes more boastful of humanity would have led to their being sent to the sambles, and to birds, in pain and distress which would never have been thought of elsewhere. The Society follows the footsteps of its archetype in Bombay and its members worthily try to follow the example of a saint who gave his life to hawks to save that of a dove. All honor to them for the kindliness of their hearts. A donation to this good cause was announced at the meeting. It was a gift of a thousand biggahs of good pasture land on the banks of the river for the location of decrepit bullocks. The donor is our young friend Raja Sashi shekharessur Roy, of Tahirpur.

The most prominent figure at the distribution of prizes for shooting pigeons was Sir Alexander Wilson. He turned out the best out of some dozen competitors. The slaughter was large and the *eclat* great. Our Anglo Indian citizens follow in this example set them at Hurlingham. The pigeons are let loose to fly, and as they rise, they are shot down to display the unerring aim of the sportsmen. Thousands over thousands of pigeons are shot in this way in England, and like the Captives of the Romans, they serve to adorn an English Holiday. It is not unoften that we find our Anglo-Indian contemporaries railing at native hard-heartedness, because forsooth when hard up for food, some of them work bullocks with galled necks. We should be glad, if they would for a moment place the picture of Sir Alexander Wilson and his fellow Nimrods beside that of the cart-driver and honestly say which displays the greater amount of gratuitous hard-hearted cruelty. The Government also would do well to bear the picture in mind when devising its legislative panacea for the destruction of insectivorous birds.

WE hear that the Government of Bengal has been asked by the Government of India to select certain officers from the Provincial Service for appointment to the posts of Civil and Sessions Judge and Magistrate Collector with a view to give effect to the orders received in August last from the Secretary of State regarding the Public Service Commission's Report. We trust that in making the selection the claims of the distinguished members of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services will not be overlooked by Sir Steuart Bayley's Government. Officers like Babu Jadunath Roy, of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein C. I. E., the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, Babu Bankim Chunder Chatterjee, Babu Durgagati Banerjee, Babu Amrita Lal Chatterjee, Moulvi Abdool Jubbar, Babu Naffar Chunder Bhuttacharjee, and Babu Balaram Mallik will make excellent District Judges and District Magistrates.

ABOUT two years ago the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* had announced the selection of the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein for the post of Civil and Sessions Judge. The news had given great satisfaction to both the European and Indian communities. We in common with a large number of our countrymen were sadly disappointed on the Syed's claims to the Chief Magistracy being overlooked on the last occasion. His appointment to the post of Civil and Sessions Judge or to the District Magistracy will be a fitting recognition of his long and distinguished services to Government.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE INCOME TAX.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable HENRY CHARLES KEITH, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Humble Memorial of the British Indian Association

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the attention of Your Memorialists has recently been strongly drawn to the manner in which the administration of the Income Tax levied under the provisions of Act 2 of 1886 is conducted. They have made enquiries on the subject of the circular issued a few weeks ago by the Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, calling for returns of profits on consignments of goods made to India by persons resident out of this country. They have had also an opportunity of considering the Resolution of the Government of India No. 5441, dated the 23rd of October 1889, and they find that the circular to which reference is made above has been based very largely upon the orders contained in that Resolution. Further they have been afforded an opportunity of ascertaining the position taken up as regards this question by the Bengal and the Bombay Chambers of Commerce, and they have felt themselves compelled to adopt the conclusion that it is perfectly impossible to levy an Income Tax on the profits of goods consigned to India for sale on consignor's account. The resolution, to which reference has been made, admits that a similar question was decided in the negative so far back as 1863. But action is now taken because trade has very considerably expanded within the past 27 years. Your Memorialists respectfully confess that they are unable to follow this argument. If such a tax was difficult and impossible of collection in 1863 when trade was of much smaller proportions, surely it cannot be easy now when trade is not only greater in volume, but extends over a wider area, dealing with an increase in the number of staples and with more complicated transactions. The reason advanced in the resolution for the imposition of a tax on consignments is the special ground why the orders of 23rd of October last should be, Your Memorialists would humbly suggest, cancelled.

Your Memorialists would respectfully ask leave to bring to Your Excellency's notice some facts in the history of direct taxation in India. It was first introduced so far back as 1860, and since then the story of direct taxation has been a record of successive failures to engraft a system confessedly copied from the revenue system of England on the revenue system of this Empire. During this long interval the Government, though it has had to comply with the demands of public opinion, has never ceased to point to direct taxation as a main object of its fiscal policy. Indeed, there is evidence to show, in the debates which have taken place on the subject, in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, that the finances of the Empire have been dealt with with the idea of making direct taxation permanent. Yet although the Government has never completely abandoned its object, a glance at the legislation affecting direct taxation shows the extreme difficulty of the task it had set itself. There are Acts imposing an Income Tax, a Certificate tax, again a License tax and finally again an Income Tax. Nor does this complete the record. The list shows that almost in despair of working an Imperial Act, the Government has resorted to legislation for different parts of the Empire, province by province. And yet after four years of efforts the existing tax only yields about one-half of the surplus which Sir David Barbour was able to declare in his Budget speech of March 21st last.

Your Memorialists find that during the whole period of 30 years, covered by the history of direct taxation, it has been a cause of discontent and protest from the people of the country. They further find that it falls with peculiar severity upon the Presidency cities, that is, they would most respectfully point out, upon the most highly and severely taxed communities in the Empire. The province of Bengal contains a population in round number of 70 millions of people. The population of the city of Calcutta is less than 4,50,000, and yet Your memorialists can quote the authority of the Budget Statement delivered by Mr. Westland in March 1888, to show that the city of Calcutta pays into the coffers of Government somewhat more than one-half of the total Income Tax paid by the province of Bengal. The same remarkable fact is true of the city and Presidency of Bombay. And yet Your Memorialists do not hesitate to state that if there is throughout the province of Bengal a special cause of discontent that cause is the Income-Tax.

Your Memorialists have on several occasions had the honor to approach Your Excellency's distinguished predecessors with representations on this important and ever-burning question. Their representative, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, in the course of the debate on Act 2 of 1886 very properly and very correctly drew attention to the universal dissatisfaction with the tax and to the impolicy of the attempt to make taxation, which from first to last had provoked and fostered discontent, permanent. Your Memorialists entirely endorse the opinion then expressed by Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee and supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik, that the Income-Tax was wholly unsuited to the circumstances and the habits of the people of India. The Government has had ample time—30 years—in which if it were possible to do so, to make such a tax both fruitful and successful; yet no one can faithfully say that the Income-tax is reasonably remunerative, or that the dislike to the tax is in any way abated, or that to-day the feeling against it instead of being less is not greater than at any time during the past generation. This being so, Your Memorialists venture humbly to approach Your Excellency with the prayer:

First, that the orders of October 23rd, 1889, may be withdrawn.

Second, that the Income Tax under Act 2 of 1886 imposed by His Excellency the Marquess of Dufferin, under great financial pressure and to meet a special necessity may be abandoned as being no longer required for financial reasons, and as being unsuited to the country and a permanent cause of harassment and dissatisfaction to the people.

And Your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

NARENDRA KRISHNA
President.
for himself and the Members of the Managing Committee of the British Indian Association.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI
Secretary.

Calcutta, the 28th May, 1890.

MEN WHO WIN.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS THROWN AWAY. HIS AIM WAS SUCCESS.

A good healthy body is almost sure to be found associated with a good conscience.

A close student of human nature is rarely willing to place large matters of trust in the hands of another until he has seen the one whom he is to trust. He looks for the fresh health and vigour, the honest frank countenance and manly form, and, in fact, all that is attractive in men. He doubts the dyspeptic with sallow skin, drawn out features, the evident weak and irritable nature. He feels as Shakespeare makes *Julius Cæsar* say:—

"Let me have men about me that are fat—
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
You Cassius hath a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous."

He does not doubt the honesty of the poor unfortunate, but he fears disease of the body will affect the mind, bring misfortune upon the individual, and loss to himself.

It may be injustice to the weak, but if the man has not the mental strength, or if he is wrapped up in his misery, he cannot take in the situation of the world, does not see that ideas are broadening, and that isms and teachings are advancing. How can an employer hope for success from such a man? The dyspeptic look, the wax-like complexion, and sallow features show disease. The far seeing man notes all these signs, and knows that the great light of man, the brain, is affected, or will be, at no distant date.

He discards the poor victim of disease who goes wearily out into the world. Discouraged at last he takes to his sick bed. He seeks medical aid. Lacking the broad ideas of the successful man of the world, he tries the same medical treatment that he has tried many times before. The same bigoted counsel is sought, the same drugs are administered by the same old family friend that treated him months and years before, and his parents before him, and in such a way he drags out his miserable, unsuccessful existence.

Is he to blame? Why not? When he sees daily, and hears from every side, proclamations of a remedy known as Warner's "SAFE" Cure, to be had of all chemists, which is becoming more popular daily, hourly, while he is becoming weaker.

Mr. William Shepherd, 164, Downham Road, Islington, London, N., England, suffered for upwards of twenty years from indigestion in its worst forms, having periodical spells of vertigo, fainting, and chills. During this time he expended hundreds of pounds in doctors and medicines, but without any permanent benefit He wrote over his own signature: "After trying Warner's 'SAFE Cure,' I found it produced a most marvellous effect, and I am now in a perfect state of health."

Such a man as we have described, nine times out of ten, unconsciously to himself or to his physician, has a kidney disorder, which is fast wasting his body and life, He sees the merits of Warner's "SAFE" Cure at every turn, and hears it proclaimed from the house tops, and yet he does not use it, because it is said by his illiberal physician that it is not professional, and not admitted by the code, Meanwhile the man of the world presses forward, cares not a fig for this or that school; his aim in life is success, and looks hopefully forward to the world beyond, believing and trusting in man in this world, and to his faith for the world beyond.

Extract.

THE MEETING IN FINSBURY.

The first of a series of public meetings convened under the auspices of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress in furtherance of the movement for a reform on a partially elective basis of the nominated Councils in India, was held in the Forresters Hall, Clerkenwell Road, on Monday, April 14th. There was a very good attendance, and the chair was taken by Sir William, Wedderburn Bart.

Mr. W. Digby (the Secretary of the Committee) having read letters of apology and expressive of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Mr. James Rowlands, M. P. Mr. Benjamin Lucraft, the Rev. Philip Gast, and Mr. J. Renwick Seager.

The Chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Under the ancient Roman Empire the humblest citizen had a right to appeal unto Cæsar. In India you have an Empire with a population double that of the Roman Empire, and those millions of your unrepresented fellow-citizens desire now to appeal unto Cæsar, that is to the Sovereign British people. (Cheers) Hitherto, it has been the complaint that the people of India were dumb; but now, happily, they have found a voice through the Indian National Congress. (Cheers.) That Congress has sent delegates to England, men of ripe experience, men who are trusted by the people and are acquainted with the needs of the people; men who can speak eloquently, because they speak from the heart. (Cheers.) Formerly, as I have said the millions of India were dumb, and we may ask, how is it that they have now found a voice? The answer is this, because you have given them education, not only the education of schools, but the education of colleges and Universities. When Lord Macaulay was advocating this great boon for the Indian people, this extension of the higher education that we ourselves enjoy, he said to Parliament, "It would be a base policy to keep the people ignorant in order to keep them docile." He felt that we must have trust in the people of India, as we have trust in the people of England. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, that was a noble policy, and it has been splendidly justified by the results, for the people of England have thereby gained the gratitude and the attachment of the whole educated class, who are the leaders of the people of India. Do you suppose that these educated classes would like to exchange the British rule for the rule of Russia? ("No, No."). Never never. Why, the Russian Government hate and fear the educated classes, they send them to Siberia. Only the other day they were closing their colleges and imprisoning hundreds of students. That is not the way to gain the affections of the people: that is the way to produce Nihilism. Such is not our policy. We have given to the people education, and in exchange they have given us brotherly love founded upon mutual respect and upon common benefit. Well gentlemen, tonight the delegates are appearing before you, and I think nothing could be more appropriate than the first speaker who is to address you, and nothing more appropriate than the audience he is going to address. My friend, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, is preeminently among the fruits of this policy of higher education; in fact I may say he is more than a fruit —he is a branch of the tree upon which that fruit grows he is the Principal of a great independent college at Calcutta, which numbers 2,500 students. And, gentlemen, if I may say so it appears to me most suitable that on this happy occasion the first meeting addressed should be one among those metropolitan constituencies which have shown so kindly and so practical a sympathy towards India; which sent to Parliament Professor Fawcett, the first English member for India—(Cheers)—and which, I hope, will also send to Parliament my friend, Mr. Naoroji, as the first Indian member for India, (Loud cheers.) It appears to me that practical sympathy like that exhibits a true imperial instinct, and that this is the true method to consolidate our Indian Empire, and to promote the progress of the human race. I need hardly ask for my friend, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, a patient and sympathetic hearing, because I am sure you will give it to him. I have now the pleasure of introducing him to deliver an address to you this evening.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee: Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Ladies and Gentlemen, I appear before you, commissioned by the Indian National Congress to lay our grievances and to appeal to you for redress. I confess that I feel myself unequal to the magnitude of the task and the greatness of the trust which has been reposed in me, but I am supported and encouraged by the coviction which is deep in me, that feeble as the advocate may be, great is the cause which he has the honour to represent—(Cheers)—and that the claims for liberty and justice on the part of two hundred millions of human beings, whose destinies an all-wise Providence has entrusted to your care, cannot but appeal with irresistible force to the deepest instincts of the English people. I have read in a book, held divine by you, which affords consolation and comfort to the millions of your people, a book which is one of the noblest that adorns the literature of mankind, that, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." I have read your history—read it with profit and delight, and if there is one lesson more than another which it enforces, if there is one truth more than another which shines forth in lines of light from every page of that brilliant record, it is again the grand old scriptural text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." (Cheers.) I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to extend to us in relation to Government of your Indian Empire that *right* ousness which has made you what you are, to enforce the fulfilment of solemn promises—(Hear, hear)—the redemption of sacred pledges which have been uttered in your name and on your behalf by the Parliament of this country, and by the ruling authorities of India—pledges and promises, which I regret to say, up to this moment remain inadequately redeemed, and, I ask you, finally—and this forms the most important part of my appeal to you—to extend to us in part, at least, those representative institutions, which have followed in the path of English power and civilization, and which, wherever they have been established, have inaugurated a new era of peace, prosperity, and happiness to the peoples concerned. (Cheers.) It is with some measure of confidence that I appeal to you in respect to this matter, for you have already done the people of India the great honour of nominating one of the most distinguished of our countrymen as your Liberal candidate for representation in Parliament. (Cheers.) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has won for himself, by his devoted public services extending through the period of a life-time, the esteem, the confidence, and the admiration of all classes of the Indian community, and he has set before us, the men of a younger generation, an ideal, a lofty ideal, of public duty which it is impossible for us ever to hope to attain to. I only trust that you may lead him to victory—(Cheers.)—and that it will be possible for him primarily to serve his constituents, and, in next place to serve the voiceless and unrepresented millions of India. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen:—England has done great things for mankind. Unique is the record of her achievements not only in war and in diplomacy, but also in those higher spheres of human activity with which we are accustomed to associate the advancement of human civilization. Brilliant as this record is, permit me to say, and I am entitled to speak with authority upon a matter of this kind coming from the East, that its character is fully sustained by the nature of her Indian work. To have found a great nation sunk in the depths of superstitious, to have raised them to a higher level of civilization, to have communicated to them the breath of a new life—the pulsations of a new civilization,—are titles to glory all her own. There was indeed a time when India was the cradle of civilization, the home of learning and of the arts; we look back upon those times even now with feelings of pride and affection. Long before the name and fame of Rome had been heard of, before Alexander had marched his armies to the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, while Babylon was yet in the height of her glory and her prosperity, our fathers had cultivated a language and had developed a system of morals and a system of religion, which, whatever we may think of them now by the light of more advanced views on these subjects, still continue to excite the attention and to elicit the admiration of the civilized world. (Cheers) Those days are past and gone, centuries of misgovernment and of the domination of a priestly order to which, fortunately, or unfortunately, I have the honor to belong, have produced their legitimate consequences. It was at a time of supreme national humiliation and misery, when our native governments were fast falling into pieces, when even the elements of social order were threatened with destruction, that England came to our rescue, not indeed through motives of philanthropy, but impelled by the love of gain and the lust of conquest. (Cheers)

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey; "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the power of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraodinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn London.

Nevertheless England has done a great deal for India, but much more yet remains to be done. (Hear, hear.) Under English auspices we enjoy the blessings of peace and orderly government. (Hear, hear.) England has conferred upon us the inestimable boon of higher English education, the priceless gift of a free press and the right of free discussion. Our Universities are turning out year by year thousands of graduates and under-graduates, men steeped in the literature of the West, steeped in your political philosophy and your political principles. Having become instructed in European knowledge, they are craving for European institutions; and having lived for so long under these influences, not only has a great change taken place in the outward and the material circumstances of the country, but a visible national awakening is to be seen on all sides. (Hear, hear.) A silent revolution has been effected a bloodless revolution indeed but one which is unequalled in the annals of mankind, except by what is to be seen in your own history when the seeds of the Reformation were transplanted into this country and sown upon English soil. Such a consummation so noble, so creditable to the English nation had indeed been anticipated by those illustrious men who had founded the English Empire, those great men, the grand old men of whom I fear you have only one left who realized not only the glorious but also the responsibilities of Imperial sway. Macaulay, to whom reference has already been made, by the Chairman, speaking on the occasion of the enactment of the Charter Act of 1837, used language which reading it at this distance of time by the light of accomplished facts seems to me, as I am sure it will seem to you, to have about it the ring of prophetic inspiration. He said, "It may be that the public mind of India may so expand under our system as to outgrow that system; that our subjects being brought up under good government may develop a capacity for better government, that being instructed in European knowledge they may crave for European institutions. I know not whether such a day will ever come, but when it does come, it will be the proudest day in English history. . . ." This consummation so devoutly, so eagerly looked for, has now been accomplished, and it is our earnest hope and prayer as I trust it will be your deliberate resolve that those who are in charge of the Government of India and who are responsible to you for that Government, will so administer its affairs as to be worthy of this historical occasion and of the duty which devolves upon them on such an occasion. Ladies and gentlemen, this change—in fact it is the ground-work of the demand which I am about to submit to you—has been so far reaching, so vast, so significant in many ways, as to have even attracted the attention of a class of men who are not very alive to considerations of this nature. Our officials—and I desire to speak of them with the utmost possible respect—as a rule have no eye, no instinct, for the preception of those changes which take place deep in the inner strata of society. But it so happens that in our case there has been a fortunate exception, and Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, was so impressed by the character and significance of this change that he felt himself called upon to use the pregnant phraseology of the Bible in describing it. In a pamphlet that he wrote in 1884, he said, "The dry bones in the open valley have become instinct with life," and he went on to ask, "Are we alone to remain stationary while all things else are moving forward in India? Are we not to adapt the genius of our constitution to the genius of the altered time? That is the question which he asked and that is the question which I desire to put to you and may the response come deep from your hearts, and may it be such as will be in accordance with the noble instincts of the English people and the great traditions of English rule! (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, the Indian National Congress, which has sent me here, is the highest expression and the noblest embodiment of this spirit of reform, this spirit of change which is manifesting itself in Indian society. In the words of a great Indian statesman, it is the "soundest triumph of British administration and a crown of glory to the British Government." It seems to me marvellous that Englishmen should be found who view with suspicion and distrust a movement of this nature. I hope there are no such Englishmen at any rate in this Kingdom, but I fear there are a good many in India. We have, however, no misgivings whatsoever with regard to the attitude of the British public with reference to this grand national movement. The other day a discussion took place with reference to this matter in the House of Lords, and it is with a sense of gratitude that I refer to the sympathetic utterance of men like Lord Northbook, Lord Kimberly, and Lord Ripon with regard to the Congress movement. (Cheers.) But I have even a higher authority than these. Mr. Gladstone in a speech which he delivered at Limehouse some time the year before last, in referring to the National Congress, used language which at the present moment seems to be ringing in my ears. He said: "It is not right, it is not proper, that we should treat with contempt or even with indifference the rising aspirations of this great people." Such is the language of the greatest of living statesmen—(Cheers),—and I am perfectly convinced that it represents the voice of the great body of the English people. Ladies and gentlemen, you may naturally ask me, what is this National Congress? Well the Congress is a great gathering of delegates, which takes place once a year, about Christmas time, in some Indian capital for the discussion of political questions and the settlement of a common political programme. The delegates are duly elected in the same way as, I venture to think, your members of Parliament are elected. They are elected by constitueneies in the various divisions of the Empire. It is computed that about three millions of the Indian population took part in the election of the delegates of the National Congress who attended at Bombay last year. ("No No.") I hear a dissentient voice; I should be glad if the gentlemen who protests would be good enough to state his facts and figures which contradict the view—figures which I have the honour to lay before this meeeting. For his edification of all concerned, and for the information of the British public, I once again re-affirm the proposition which elicited that dissent, that no less than three Millions of the Indian people took part in the eletion of the delegates last year—(cheers),—and the delegates thus elected as faithfully represent the views of those by whom they are returned as your members of the House of Commons reflect the sentiments and the ideas of their constituents. Yet there are men who tell us that we are unfit for representative government and for the elective system. ("Shame!") We would point to this organization of the Congress and tell them this: Here is this vast, this stupendous, this collossal organization, with its thousands of members, with its branches and ramifications, extending from one part of the Empire to the other, all constituted upon a representative basis, and it is open to the Indian Government after that to say that their Legislative Councils are not capable of a similiar treatment? (Cheers) Well, the National Congress is an institution of recent growth, but I know of no movement in connection with modern India which exhibits a greater vitality or a greater measure of strength, and a greater capacity for growth than this infant institution. Let me take you for a minute or two over the facts of the case. Thefirst National Congress was held in Bombay in 1885, and the number of delegates present was only seventy; the second Congress was held in Calcutta, in the following year, and what do you think was the number of delegates present? Not seventy, but six time seventy, the number being four hundred and thirty-six. The third National Congress was held in Madras, and the number attending was over six hundred; the fourth National Congress was held in Allahabad, and in spite of the opposition of the local officials the number went up to between twelve and thirteen hundred, while last year, at the Congress held at Bombay, the numbers were nearly two thousand. And, gentlemen, in this connection there is an incident to which I desire to call your attention. On the last day of the meeting of the National Congress we had placed before that body a resolution containing an appeal for funds to the extent of £4,000, and what do you think was the response which this appeal elicited? Instead of £4,000, £6,000, were subscribed in half an hour's time—(cheers).—and £1,000 was paid down on the spot. And yet we have the varacious correspondent of a leading journal of this metropolis who has the effrontery to assure the British public that a movement which has behind it so much earnestness and so much enthusiasm, which is based upon the eternal and unchangeable principles of justice and liberty was about to collapse. Much more likely that leading journals would collapse—(cheers)—than such beneficent organizations for the promotion of human good. Ladies and gentlemen, you may possibly want to know from me what it is we want: what is the question to which above all others, we assign the foremost place—what is the chief plank in our platform? I think I shall best discharge my duty by telling you in a few brief concise terms what it is we do not want, because we have been credited with a great many things for which we do not deserve credit. Our trade-mark has deen put upon a number of articles which really do not belong to us. (Laughter.) Let me say at once very distinctly and very emphatically on my own behalf and on behalf of the Indian National Congress, on behalf of the educated commnnity throughout India, that we do not wish to see installed in our midst anything like a democratic form of government. We do not think India is ripe for it yet; nor do we want Home Rule, though if we did I am sure a great many Englishmen would sympathise with us. (Hear, hear.) We want something even much less than an English House of Commons, and therefore with the assurance of absolute confidence of success, we appeal to the generous sympathies and the warm support of all classes of the English community, Liberals and Conservatives, Whigs and Tories, whatever may be the character and the complexion of their political faith. We take our stand upon one of those maxims which you have taught us—"No taxation without representation." (Cheers.) And we press for the reform of the Legislative Councils which impose the taxes and make the laws. Our Councils are absolute, utter, unqualified unmitigated shams. I use very strong language; I use it advisedly and deliberately, with a full sense of the responsibility I incur. I say once again that our Councils are absolute shams. The numbers are all nominated by the Government. Not one of them owes his seat to the suffrages of the people, or to the confidence or esteem of his fellow-countrymen. Not one of them has the right to ask a single question of the Executive Government with reference to any matter of finance or with reference to any matter of administration, foreign or domestic. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you what would you think of your Parliament if all the members thereof were nominees of the Crown passed under the seal of the Lord Chancellor of England, if they were shorn of all their useful and varied functions, if there was no apposition worth the name, if their debates were of a formal and academic character, if their conclusions were foregone conclusions which did not even serve to test the strength of the rival parties? Our members are indebted for their seats to the Government, and they look forwards to their re-nomination by the Government. I ask: Is it possible for men thus constitued to say anything which would be in opposition to the views and the opinions of the Executive Government? It is not in human nature to rise to such heights of self-denial, and our Councillors after all are human beings. They are not angels, emanations of the all-beauteous mind. The result is that laws are passed which would never be passed in any other country, except under strong protest and remonstrance. Therefore, it is that we press for this reform. Let me give you one illustration in order to point out, the absolutely worthless character of the legislative bodies. You know we have to pay a heavy salt-tax; I do not suppose you pay any thing of the kind here. It would be the same thing as if a heavy tax on meat were imposed by your Government. I am sure you would resent it very srongly. Well we pay something like two thousand per cent. as a tax on the cost of the manufacture of salt, and this is paid not only by the rich but also by the poor, millions of whom have only one meal a day, according to the authority of Sir William Hunter. ("Shame!") Well now not long ago it became necessary to obtain some money. The Government of India was in one of those chronic fits of brankruptcy which are the normal condition of the Indian Government. They wanted money and the proposal was to raise the salt tax. What do you think was done? The proposal was laid before the Council, and a scene was witnessed which would have been impossible in any other country, in any other Legislative Council. A valiant knight from Bombay, now a worthy baronet was the first to offer his felicitations to the Government for having proposed a measure which served to cut down the scanty and miserable subsistence of the poor man, and an equally chivalrous Rajah from the suburbs of Calcutta followed suit. Not a single word of warning, not a single voice of protest, barring the feeble noes of a Mahomedan Councillor, was raised in that Council against a provision which, in any other country, or under any other Government, would have been impossible. Now we desire to remodel and reform this Council. We say that half the members of the Council should be elected, the other half to be nominated by the Government, the President also being a member of the Government, the Government, you will see, will have a majority in any case. But what does Lord Cross say with reference to this matter? He says, "No, the elective element is not to be introduced into the Legislative Councils of India." Further we ask that the right of interpellations, the right of asking questions of the Executive Government should be conferred upon members of Council. Lord Cross says, in the Bill which he has introduced, "that right is conceded," but it is to be so whittled down that you will have only a semblance or a shadow of the real thing. No resolution will be permitted upon official replies. Lastly, we want that the Budget should be discussed in Council. Even here, what is conferred with one hand is taken away with the other, because no motions are to be permitted upon the countless items included in the Budget. Well, I must say that I have read with very great interest the debate in the House of Lords in connection with this Bill, though I declare my inability to follow some of the arguments which have been

adduced. I wish to speak with the utmost possible respect of Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, but I fear, having read that debate very carefully, that Lord Salisbury has not yet been able to overcome that racial prejudice of which there was such a conspicuous display in connection with the "black man" incident. (Cheers.) My friend "the black man" is on this platform —(cheers) and I hope he will pardon me for this passing reference to an incident in his political career which he can now afford to forget and forgive. Lord Salisbury says that the Eastern races are unfit for the elective system, and he instances the cases of Greece, Egypt, and of Turkey. But as far as the people of India are concerned, this argument has been adduced somewhat late in the day, for our entire system of local self-government is based upon the elective system, and that system has been pronounced to be a conspicuous success. It is because we have been so successful in reference to the elective system in regard to our local matters that we ask you to extend it to the wider concerns of the Provinces and of the Empire. But Lord Salisbury is a little bit of an ethnologist; we are of the East, we are of the Eastern blood and Eastern lineage and therefore the elective system is not suited to us. I desire to point out that though we come from the East, we are sprung from the same stock from which you are derived —(cheers)—the Indo-aryan branch of the human family. We are, in fact, your distant kinsmen and Lord Mayo in one of those admirable speeches which he made on the occasion of the introduction of local self-government in 1868 and 1869 remarked that self-governing institutions form an essential feature of the civilisation of the Ayrian. Indeed our Punchyat system and our village communities are as old as the hills, and are graven deep on the instincts of our race. But suppose what Lord Salisbury says were to be accepted as conclusive: does not the fact imply a very grievous reflection upon British rule? It comes to this—that we, the descendants of the ancient Aryans, inheriting by our bloodship the instinctive traditions of self-government, have become so degraded by contact with English people that, after a century of British rule, we have become unfit for this small effort in the art of self-government. I am sure Lord Salisbury will not accept a position so unwelcome to the national sentiment and one so inconsistent with truth. It is well that we should remind Conservative statesmen of a little fact which they are apt to forget. In the year 1858 Mr. Disraeli was called upon to draft a Bill for the constitution of the Government of India. Mr. Disraeli was at that time the leader of the House of Commons, and he actually proposed that the Council of the Secretary of State, the highest council in connection with the Indian Empire, should be constituted upon a representative basis, and that half the members should be elected (cheers) and now, after a lapse of thirty years, after the life time, of a generation has passed after great changes have taken place in India, Conservative statesmen are unwilling to apply Mr. Disraeli's principle to Councils subordinate to those to which he himself was prepared to extend it. Am I to understand that Conservative statesmen have forgotten the noble traditions consecrated by the name and fame of the most illustrious Conservative statesman of this genetation; or have they forgotten those nobler principles emblamed in that remarkable document which we regard as the Manga Charta of our rights and privileges, the Proclamation of the Queen which was issued by a Conservative Government and embodied the views of a Conservative Ministry. But Ladies and gentlemen, I have no fear from Conservatives and from Liberals alike, we appeal to the ruling democracy of England. We have great confidence in the justice and the generosity of the English people. We have abounding faith in the liberty-loving instincts of the greatest representative assembly in the world—the British House of Commons—the mother of Parliaments where sits enthroned the newly-enfranchised democracy of these islands. To whatever party you belong Liberals or Conservatives, Whigs or Tories, you all owe an idle feasible allegiance to that which forms the key-stone of your constitution, in the representative principle, the right of the people to have a voice in the government of their own country. (Cheers) Your history is the history of the growth, the progress and the triumph of the representative principle; your literature is pervaded by the same lofty spirit of freedom. Wherever Englishmen have gathered together, wherever they have formed their colonies—whether it be amid the blazing heat of the equatorial regions, or in those distant continents watered by the Southern seas—wherever Englishmen have raised their flag and have formed their governments they have formed them upon the representative model and representative basis. We are not of English lineage, or of English blood; but we have been nurtured upon the strong food of constitutional freedom. You have taught us to admire the political philosophy of Burke; the eloquence the genius of Fox, Pitt and Sheridan. We have been brought face to face, and in contact with the struggles and the triumphs of your Puritan fathers. We have read with great admiration, of the stately and triumphant march of constitutional freedom, culminating in the revolution of 1688. (Cheers.) And you must take us to be something less than human, you must deprive us of that warm sensibility of our Eastern nature, if you think that after having lived under these influences and imbibed these impressions, we were not fired with a lofty ambition and a noble enthusiasm to transplant into our own country the spirit of those free institutions which have made you what you are. (Cheers.) We ask, are you prepared to stifle in our breasts those ambitions and those aspirations which you have kindled in them—are you prepared to extinguish in us that noble ardour for freedom and free institutions, which is of English origin, and has on it the impress of its English parentage? Ladies and gentlemen, you have raised for yourselves a mighty Empire in the East—an Empire which has been won by the valour of your soldiers, and the statesmanship of your adminstrators. But there is an Empire nobler far than that an Empire which is graven deep on the affections, the gratitude, and the contentment of a great and prosperous people. I ask you to aspire to this imperial sway in India, which will be worthy of a great and Christian people, and which will throw in the shade your proudest achievements in history. Let me say, once again, before I sit down, that I plead for my voiceless countrymen; I plead for liberty and justice and if these words have any import, any weight, any signification among a Christian people, I am sure I shall not have pleaded in vain—I am sure your best efforts will be put forth on behalf of those vast and multitudinous races of the East, for whose wellbeing you are responsible to Providence, and who know no higher tribunal than the tribunal of the English people.

Ladies and gentlemen, lead them along the path of progress which you have sketched out for them. Confer upon them the inestimable boon of representative institutions. Discharge your duty to India, the noblest duty that ever fell to the lot of any nation, Christian or heathen, ancient or modern, and then you will not only have performed a great national duty, which yet remains unfulfilled, but you will have consolidated the foundations of British rule, and placed it broad-based upon the affection, the gratitude, the contentment of a vast and multitudinous people. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI: Mr. Chairman, I am very glad indeed that you have made some allusions to the gratitude that the Indian people owe to some of the constituencies in London. I would name specially Deptford, Holborn, and Central Finsbury. (cheer) I can assure you that the practical and earnest interest which these constituencies have shown demand our gratitude, and we do feel it most sincerely. The position of affairs is this. England, or I would say the British Isles—the British and the Irish people—have a mission before them, the like of which has never fallen to the lot of any imperial nation in past times or any country in the world—to raise two hundred millions of fellow subjects to the rights of fellow-citizenship. That great privilege is now your blessed privilege, and we hope and believe that you will fulfil that mission with the same desire and the same earnestness with which you have helped struggling nationalities in other parts of the world. Not only have you declared this policy of righteousness and justice, but you have actually pledged yourselves in the most distinct and unmistakable terms before the world and in the name of God, declaring that you will treat the Indian people as equal to your own selves. Permit me to read those memorable words of the great Proclamation made to us for our future hope and assurance: "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territory by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." (cheer.) This then is your great mission to raise, as it were, through the two hundred millions of India the whole human kind. This great mission you have not only declared as a matter of policy, but as a matter of duty, and you have prayed that God may help you in fulfilling that duty. Now, we are quite content to appeal to these higher motives, and to the results of modern civilisation. But apart from that it so happens that when any good seed is sown, its fruit is always good. The good intentions that you have proclaimed to us will also have their good results.

While you have been fulfilling a great mission, it will be mutually beneficial to yourselves and to us. At present, on account of the nonfulfilment of your duty, your administration, to a certain extent, becomes a failure, for, when you consider some of the facts connected with the condition of the people, you will see that matters are not quite as they should be. Mr. Bright some time ago, said in a very eloquent language, that if a country so fruitful and inhabited by such an industrious and law-abiding people, was the poorest in the world, there must be some fundamental error in the administration of the country. He also repeatedly pointed out what course must be adopted, and he pointed out over and over again the promises and pledges that you had given. But unfortunately, those promises and pledges have not been as conscientiously fulfilled as they ought to have been. The result is that neither have you benefitted to the extent which you might reasonably expect by your connection with India nor have we benefitted materially, for India is the poorest country in the civilized world. Even such a mis-governed country as Turkey, produces twice more per head per annum than India produces. Surely, that cannot be the result of a hundred years of British administration; it ought not to be. Yours is one of the most extolled, one of the highest paid and highest placed administrations in the world, and yet the result is that after a hundred years of British rule India is the poorest country in the world. I do not say this on my own authority; I say it on the authority of the highest officials. Sir John Shore, a hundred years ago, the Finance Minister of the present day, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Sir Auckland Colvin distinctly admit that India is the poorest country in the world Now, that result must not continue. We have to appeal to the British public, and we ask why it is that after such an administration India should remain in the condition in which we find it at the present time. We ask you to give us some voice in the legislation and administration of our own country. I know that the question is put whether we are fit to have such a share in the representation, legislation and administration of the country. If I say that we are fit, or if my friends say that we are fit, perhaps you will not believe us. You may say: "We want to know whether the Government, who is responsible for the good administration of the country, admits the claim that you are fit." Well suppose we ought to be prepared to satisfy the British public, not only on my authority, but still higher authority, and I can give you the highest authority with regard to the loyalty as well as the fitness of a number of persons, who can now take a proper share in the administration of the country but before I proceed I must admit while pointing out the shortcomings of the British administration, that I desire to acknowledge, on every possible occasion, the great good that the English administration has conferred on India (cheers.). The very fact that we stand here before you and plead our cause not hesitating to mention our grievances, and that you allow us that public freedom which in another country, or under another rule would shown us the way to Siberia the very next morning, is quite enough to satisfy you that your efforts have really put a new Political, Social, and intellectual life into the two hundred millions of India. We acknowledge all these blessings without the least reservation, and with all our hearts we say that you have conferred an immense amount of good upon us, and we ask that that good may be extended and progress may be made as time goes on (cheers.). The question is very natural whether the people as a whole are well affected to the British rule, whether they know that the British rule is a benefit to them, whether they are prepared to abide by all that British rulers will do for them? The answer is given by the highest authority, the Viceroy in Council. In a long despatch written in the year 1880, the Viceroy in Council declared in the most unmistakable terms what the Government considered of the loyalty of the people in general, and these are the words:— "The people of India accept British rule without any need of appeal to arms, because we keep the peace and do justice, because we have done, and are doing much material good to the country, and the people, and because there is not inside or outside of India any power that can adequately occupy our place." This I give you on the high authority of the Viceroy in Council, who admits that the people understand that it is good for them to remain under British rule, and that under British rule they will get justice and security, and law and order. But it is not the people that will go and sit in the Councils, and will legislate for the people and will help the Government in the legislation. It is some of the educated that will go there; it will be the leaders of the masses as they have been in all countries, this or any other You may ask, are they prepared to take British rule as the best rule that India can have? Well upon that also I give you the high authority of the Viceroy in Council and these are his words: "To the minds of at least the educated among the people of India, and the number is rapidly increasing, any idea of the subversion of the British rule is abhorrent from the consciousness that it must result in the widest anarchy and confusion." Never was a greater truth stated than this. The educated are really heart and soul well-affected towards the British rule for the simple reason that they know that under British rule alone could they have attained their position of education and the revival of political and intellectual life. They understand that throughly, they have the grati.

tude to acknowledge that and to wish that British rule should remain for a very long time indeed in India. The question, therefore, naturally, is whether the educated are fit to take the share in the government which they are now demanding. I may say that we think that we can do just as well as you do, but for your satisfaction you must have some testimony from those who have ruled over us and have allowed us to be employed. What is that testimony? Here again I give you the highest testimony, the testimony of the late Viceroy. Only two years ago Lord Dufferin said in his Jubilee speech at Calcutta: "Wide and broad indeed are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour but no longer of a foretime need it labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing, [that is within the period of Queen Victoria's reign] education has done its work and we are surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty loyal and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact to an administration so peculiarly situated as ours their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its functions, nor do I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and good will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs." Now, then we appeal to the British public. You have now before you the testimony of the highest authorities that in India, as a whole, the people are thoroughly loyal to the British rule, and that to the educated especially the subversion of British rule is simply abhorrent and next the latest Viceroy tells you that there is a body of intelligent, loyal natives, educated by yourselves for which you can claim, and a very proper claim, the highest credit before the world, that you have now produced a body of men who would be useful and beneficial in the government of the country, and so produce a strong good feeling between the rulers and the ruled. Not only that, but coming straight to the point of the Congress itself, Lord Dufferin, before the Congress was seven days old saw with his able eye what this Congress was, and at once took advantage of the expression of one of the resolutions passed, and told his own council that a Congress of such intelligent men assembled in Bombay had already anticipated such and such a fact. I will read his own words. "Indeed, already I see that no less intelligent a body than the Congress of the Indian delegates lately held at Bombay have forestalled our own conclusions and have passed a resolution recommending, in default of other expedients" such and such a measure. That was when the Congress was first formed, in the year 1885, and within, as I have said, seven days of the closing of that Congress came this message from Calcutta as to what the Viceroy thought of it. That Congress has been moving on on carefully considered lines. What its members are asking has been repeatedly declared by eminent men here to be ridiculously moderate, for after all you can judge for yourselves what they are and the particular purpose for which delegates are sent and for which I am their permanent resident delegate. (Hear, hear.) I shall have many opportunities of placing before you the various Indian questions. But confining myself to this one particular point you will see at once how moderate is their request: they only ask that half of the Council should be elected, the other half consisting of Government officials and nominees. You have there a complete majority on the side of the Government, and it would be a strange mistake on the part of the Government if any of their own officials or nominees were found voting on the side of an opposition. These elected members will have no further power. Supposing the Government is defeated, we do not say, as you say in your Parliament, the Government gentlemen must go to the opposite side and the Opposition gentlemen become the ministry. We do not say if we be on the side of the elected once defeat the Government on any occasion that the Viceroy is to go on the opposite side and I am to become the Viceroy and my friend is to become the Commander-in-Chief. (Laughter and cheers.) We certainly are not such fools as to expect such a thing, especially at the present time. All we say is that on any occasion the Government shall have the power of over-ruling the majority and carrying out the act if they think necessary. When the Government is defeated the Bill is given up, and that is all; but suppose they do over-rule the majority and carry the Bill, all we ask is that the Provincial Government shall report that within a month to the Viceroy, or if the Viceroy did that he must report it to the Secretary of State, and if the majority thought it was at all worth while to push the matter any further, the utmost that they ask is a final appeal to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, who may take the matter into consideration, and, if they think proper, report it to the House; if not the whole thing may drop and there is the final decision. A request like this simply means that we want how to begin to walk in your constitutional pathways. We want to learn like children, and we must be trained now in the art of your constitutional representation. You have made us wish for the position which you are enjoying as citizens. We do not ask that we shall be at once made equal to you in every respect; we simply say, train us in your own institutions about which we have learned and about which you have raised our aspirations. We ask for nothing more. If that is granted, what will be the consequence? At present the nominated members are not in the least responsible to the people. There are many that are nominated and do their utmost to get nominated simply because they will be dubbed the "Honourable." I was once an Honourable—(laughter)—by nomination. Well if I did not act from a deep sense of duty, but if I only cared for that honour I might simply not have paid the slightest attention to my duties, and no man would have been able to ask me why I did not attend to my duty, for the nomination was in the hands of the Governor, and not in the hands of the people. But suppose the people had elected me I would have been forced to do my duty, and should have been asked to give an account of my stewardship and to state why I voted in such and such a way. As it was I had no responsibility: I did my duty or I did not, but all the same I got my Honourable. (Laughter.) That is not the only thing. You must remember it would be a great relief to Government itself, that whenever Government brings in a Bill it will be able to say "Here are your own elected members who have considered and approved the Bill." The people will be satisfied, the people will know that their own members have done what they could, and Government would be relieved of a great deal of odium which at present rests on their head on every occasion when the people are dissatisfied. There is every advantage to the Government itself as well as to the people. We, therefore, ask you, the British public, to help us in getting this modicum of representation. It will be for the good of the rulers themselves as well as our own. There are only two questions on which we have troubled the British public because the Viceroy or the authorities in India have no power to deal with them; it is only Parliament that can deal with them because they are Parliamentary Acts, and unless we have the help of the British public to make their representatives see to the matter and do justice to Indiawe have no hope. Our wholehope and confidence lies in the British Public. Be they Conservative, Liberal, or Unionist, we claim from all that they must do us justice. The Liberals in their time gave us our first charta, the Conservatives in their time, in 1858, gave us the great Proclamation. Again in Jubilee time the Conservative Government repeated the pledge that was given in the year 1858. We appeal to you, therefore, and to the British public everywhere to make your representatives study this Indian subject. In the House of Commons there ought to be some Indian members also to represent their own cases, and when you have returned one or two Indian members themselves, we hope the House of Commons will also see the justice of our claims, and will do what is right and righteous. I will conclude with the words of the great Proclamation—we want you to fulfil that Proclamation: "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." We offer you our contentment and our best gratitude as your best reward. (cheers.)

MR. ROBERT HOZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India

13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies

Inspection of Specimen invited. 238.

A CARD.——AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kinderd complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions. Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.— *May* 28, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Covenanted Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VIII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Chittagong.

Babu Ram Niranjn Persad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Gopalgunge, Sarun, is promoted temporarily to the third grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 15th February, 1890.

Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenidah, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Magura Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Jhenidah Sub-Division of that District.

The order of the 15th October, 1889, appointing Captain Adam Smith to be Honorary Paymaster of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is cancelled.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Karforma, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transfered to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamalpore Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Bhobotosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magitrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore is tranfserred to the sudder station of the District of Bogra.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24 Purgunnahs and Highly is allowed furlough for six months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th June, 1890.

Sir. John Edgar, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on the 11th instant.

Babu Hara Chunder Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collecter, Jungypre, Murshidabad, on leave, is posted to the Sasseram Sub-Division of the Shahabad District.

In modification of the oder of the 21st March last, Babu Manik Lal Pal, Deputy Mugistrate and Deputy Collector, on excise work, Purneath, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Surendra Nath Mozumdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, on leave is transferred temporarily to the sudder seation of the District of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Syed Mohomed, or until further orders.

Police.—Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, District, Superintendet of Police, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the first July, 1890, or such subsepuent date as he may be relieved.

Mr K B W Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Bankura District Police, is transferred to Julpaiguri, and is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C E Gouldsbury, or until further orders.

Registration,—Pundit Debi Proshad, Special Sub-Registrar Chupra, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Mathura Proshad is appointed to act as Special Sub-Ragistrar of Chupra, during the absence on leave, of Pundit Debi Proshad, or until further orders.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed Hossein, Special Sub-Registrar, Burrisaul, was on leave, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 11th October to the 8th December, 1889, both days inclusive.

Babu Rajani Nath Bose, Rural Sub-Registrar, Jhalokati, Backergunge, acted as Special Sub-Registrar of Burrisal from the 11th October to the 8th December, 1889, both days inclusive, vice Moulvi Syed Mahomed Hossein, on leave.

Education,—Mr M G D Prothero, Temporary Professor, Presidency College, acted in class III of the Bengal Educational Service from the 20th February to the 2nd March, 1890, both days inclusive, vice Mr J S S ater, on furlough.

Mr E F Mondy, Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 3rd March, 1890, vice Mr J S Slater, on furlough.

Mr J Wilson, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class II of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 4th March, 1890, vice Dr C A Martin, on furlough.

JUDICIAL,—Babu Bonomali Mozumdar and Moulvi Abdul Majid Chowdhry are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Gopalgunge Bench in the District of Furridpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Jadab Lal Saha Chowdhry and Babu Dinesh Chunder Ghose are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of Tangail and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Komola Kant Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bashirhat Bench in the District of Khulna.

Babu Taruck Chunder Roy is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bashirhat Bench, in the District of Khulna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvi Fazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate, Rungpore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of criminal Procedure.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Kushtea Independent Bench in the District of Nuddea and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Mahomed Irsad Ali Khan Chowdhry, Abul Hossein, and Mojiruddin Khan.

Advertisements.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Section 404 of Act 11. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 20,00,000on the security on the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st October 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.

3. The form of Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act 11 (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, the 19th June 1890.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1890-91."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted the deposit when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 19th June 1890, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will be issued for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits or tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on applicaotin, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an annna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 19th July 1890,one-third on 19 August 1890 and one-third on 19th September 1890.

Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th September 1890.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted),but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will then be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M. on Thursday, the 19th June, 1890 at the Municipal Office.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Calcutta, 17th May 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURE.

I hereby tender for Rs. the Municipal five per cent. Loan for 1890-91, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every one hundred rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes/ Currency Notes or a Cheque for Rs.

Dated Signed

291.

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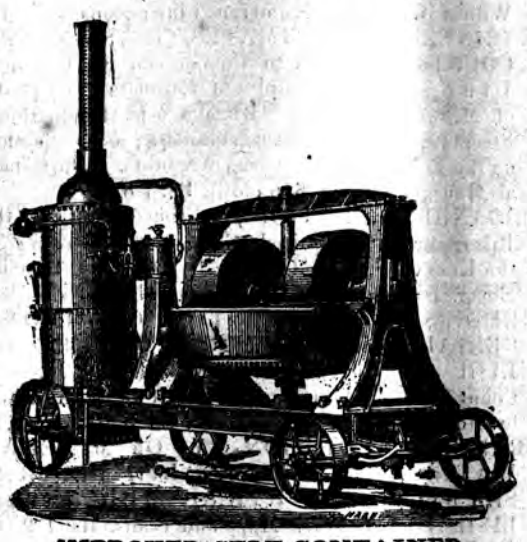

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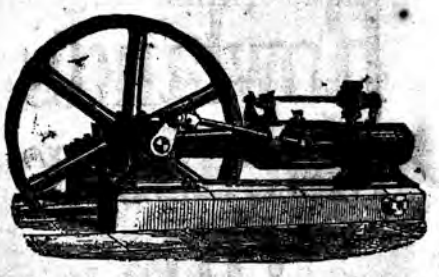

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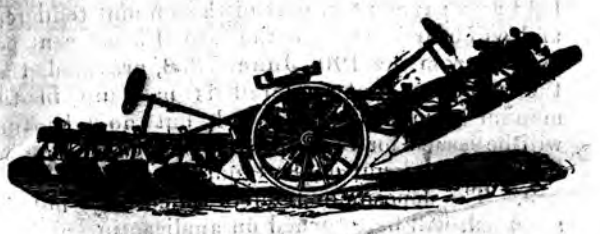

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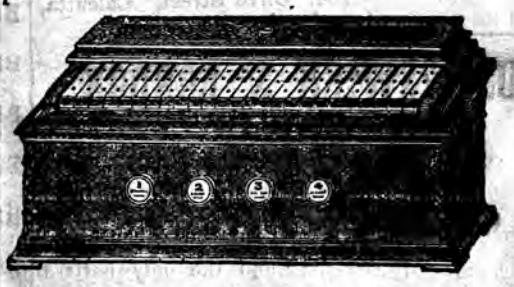

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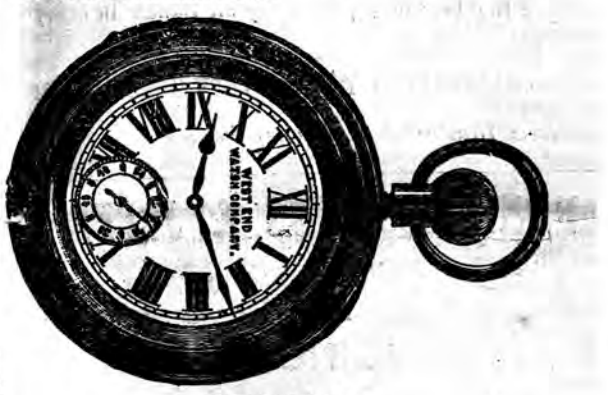

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